

THE CHRONICLE.

D. F. WRIGHT, M. D., Editor.
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IRELAND AND THE SOUTH.

A PATRIOT.

THIRD PAPER.

Chronic disaffection on the one side, chronic distrust on the other—this is the unhappy condition of the British Empire in the present day as regards England and Ireland, and it is pregnant with evil to both. To England it is the one weak point in the fabric of her power, the source of constant irritation in her otherwise healthy political system, and Ireland it is a cancer. Her people have been saturated with agitation until it is the only form of political action of which they have any conception. This agitation paralyzes her industrial energies and distorts her political vision so that she sees only one criterion for political measures; if they benefit England they are hostile to Ireland; if they menace England, Ireland clamors for them; the demagogues with them is the only party opposition to the Government the other virtue in him.

The deplorable effects of this state of things in the British Empire, with the danger of establishing a similar condition in this country, has been the occasion with us of writing these papers. In the present one we propose to look into the present state of Ireland for the purpose of understanding its evils and their sources, with a view to deprive the agitation of sectional animosities in this country which threaten a similar result.

Our history of previous events was brought down in our last paper to the abolition of the master grievance of Ireland by the disestablishment of the Irish Church. This measure was soon followed by another, entitled "the Incumbered Estates Bill." We saw how this bill or its history at length, but its provisions ought to be looked at. It was intended to cure a state of things which retarded agricultural progress in Ireland. Many large estates in Ireland were virtually bankrupt; unproductive bog failed to be converted into fertile, arable land because the proprietors had no capital to drain it; they were deep in debt, could not improve and would not sell, as the bog remained unproductive. The Incumbered Estates Bill compelled them to sell; the property came into the hands of men who could and did improve them; the bog became arable land, the bog-trotters a comfortable peasantry. Now "the Incumbered Estates Bill" was unquestionably a beneficial measure; at the same time, it was a high-handed dealing with the rights of property, an unprecedented thing in British history. Such a measure could not have been carried in England. We call attention to this fact as one of many indications which show that Irish grievances are more important now in their demands, and more promptly attended to than English ones. The British Parliament is in fact so wearied out with Irish agitation and with the impossibility of satisfying its demands that whatever is demanded by Ireland gets the priority over all other interests, English, Scotch or colonial, and the Irish representatives, having extorted all their reasonable demands, continue to present unreasonable ones, and so keep up a ceaseless agitation in their favor. All this might be more briefly expressed by saying that Ireland has fallen into the hands of demagogues with whom agitation has become a lucrative profession. The splendid success of O'Connell was irresistible with Irish politicians. While he was agitating for the various measures which we have seen carried by his overpowering influence, the Irish people made up for him an income which would otherwise amounted to \$300,000 a year. Ever since that, agitation has been a line of business in which there have been many aspirants, and the demagogue's trade has been more or less a paying one. But then, for demagogues to thrive there must be grievances. At first there were several real grievances to furnish their stock in trade; but the Irish Church had been disestablished and the Incumbered Estates Bill had given an impetus to agricultural industry, with the result of very much bettering the condition of the Irish peasant, Ireland was in danger of becoming contented, which was a state of things not at all favorable to the demagogue's trade. Grievances were created by the trade of the Irish demagogue as Southern outrages to that of the Northern Radical, and soon the land question came up. The first demand was for a fixed tenure on the part of tenants; but this was not long popular; those who already occupied land liked it very well, but those who wanted to occupy it were a much more numerous class, and they saw in fixed tenure an obstacle to their aspirations. Then the grievance was that there were too few who owned land; the cultivator ought also to be the owner, and the laws must be altered so as to facilitate his becoming such. It so happened that in England the same question was being agitated, and had the Irish been content to join with the English in this, alterations would undoubtedly have been made in the laws of entail and settlement which would have gradually facilitated the subdivision of property. But this was too slow a process for the Irish tenant; what he wanted was to quit paying rent, and to quit at once; in short, he wanted the farm which he had rented of his landlord, and he given him in fee simple, and if that was not speedily done by somebody, he was resolved to take it himself. His purpose to do this has already been indicated and exemplified. He has intimated his intention of paying no more rent until its rate is reduced, and of the amount of reduction he constitutes himself sole judge. Meantime he keeps possession of the farm, for which he refuses rent by virtue of the shot-gun, with which he has shown his readiness to deal either with his landlord in case of eviction or with any in-

coming tenant who may be guilty of paying the rent which he refuses. Moreover, he not only refuses rent but raises a mob to lynch any of his neighbors who may refuse to follow his example. This is the tenant's programme for his own management of his own affairs; but he also appeals to Parliament for aid. What he demands if the way of legislation is that the land of Ireland shall be bought with the national revenues, and that then the present tenants shall have the privilege of buying it of Government on long time with small instalments, and to facilitate the purchase by making the land cheap and worthless, he undertakes to continue his present comfortable arrangement of holding it rent-free at the muzzle of the shot-gun. It is easy to see that this is equivalent to giving him the fee-simple of his land at the expense of England and Scotland, for if he cannot or will not pay rent now, he could not or would not pay it in the instalments on his purchase, and would resist eviction for the non-payment of it by the same shot-gun methods which he is now putting in force against the payment of rent.

This is the present condition of Ireland and its land question. It amounts to every man voting himself a farm and backing his vote with a bullet; and we have stated the question broadly and without disguise, discarding sentiment and customary gush because we deem it necessary to point out to Americans, North and South, a state of things to which we are approaching and at which we shall soon arrive if the sectional agitation still going on is not in some way brought to an end. The present condition of Ireland is the result of centuries of stalwart rule. The idea has been trodden into the Irish race, until it is a part of its nature, that the Government is its enemy, and its one conception of patriotism is resistance to the Government. Courts of justice are with him the mystery of iniquity, to be baffled and bamboozled by every device; and his agents in this bill or its history at length, but its provisions ought to be looked at. It was intended to cure a state of things which retarded agricultural progress in Ireland. Many large estates in Ireland were virtually bankrupt; unproductive bog failed to be converted into fertile, arable land because the proprietors had no capital to drain it; they were deep in debt, could not improve and would not sell, as the bog remained unproductive. The Incumbered Estates Bill compelled them to sell; the property came into the hands of men who could and did improve them; the bog became arable land, the bog-trotters a comfortable peasantry. Now "the Incumbered Estates Bill" was unquestionably a beneficial measure; at the same time, it was a high-handed dealing with the rights of property, an unprecedented thing in British history. Such a measure could not have been carried in England. We call attention to this fact as one of many indications which show that Irish grievances are more important now in their demands, and more promptly attended to than English ones. The British Parliament is in fact so wearied out with Irish agitation and with the impossibility of satisfying its demands that whatever is demanded by Ireland gets the priority over all other interests, English, Scotch or colonial, and the Irish representatives, having extorted all their reasonable demands, continue to present unreasonable ones, and so keep up a ceaseless agitation in their favor. All this might be more briefly expressed by saying that Ireland has fallen into the hands of demagogues with whom agitation has become a lucrative profession. The splendid success of O'Connell was irresistible with Irish politicians. While he was agitating for the various measures which we have seen carried by his overpowering influence, the Irish people made up for him an income which would otherwise amounted to \$300,000 a year. Ever since that, agitation has been a line of business in which there have been many aspirants, and the demagogue's trade has been more or less a paying one. But then, for demagogues to thrive there must be grievances. At first there were several real grievances to furnish their stock in trade; but the Irish Church had been disestablished and the Incumbered Estates Bill had given an impetus to agricultural industry, with the result of very much bettering the condition of the Irish peasant, Ireland was in danger of becoming contented, which was a state of things not at all favorable to the demagogue's trade. Grievances were created by the trade of the Irish demagogue as Southern outrages to that of the Northern Radical, and soon the land question came up. The first demand was for a fixed tenure on the part of tenants; but this was not long popular; those who already occupied land liked it very well, but those who wanted to occupy it were a much more numerous class, and they saw in fixed tenure an obstacle to their aspirations. Then the grievance was that there were too few who owned land; the cultivator ought also to be the owner, and the laws must be altered so as to facilitate his becoming such. It so happened that in England the same question was being agitated, and had the Irish been content to join with the English in this, alterations would undoubtedly have been made in the laws of entail and settlement which would have gradually facilitated the subdivision of property. But this was too slow a process for the Irish tenant; what he wanted was to quit paying rent, and to quit at once; in short, he wanted the farm which he had rented of his landlord, and he given him in fee simple, and if that was not speedily done by somebody, he was resolved to take it himself. His purpose to do this has already been indicated and exemplified. He has intimated his intention of paying no more rent until its rate is reduced, and of the amount of reduction he constitutes himself sole judge. Meantime he keeps possession of the farm, for which he refuses rent by virtue of the shot-gun, with which he has shown his readiness to deal either with his landlord in case of eviction or with any in-

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Does the Northern stalwart desire to establish this habit of mind in Southern? Does the Southern desire to become the irreconcilable, unreasonable antagonist of all government? The tendency is that way in both sections; we mean with the extreme of both sections. We have seen how such a quarrel becomes irreconcilable after a while; it is to become irreconcilable; we have seen the wretched misery it inflicts on both parties; we are going with our eyes open to take that misery on ourselves? We have seen that, however much stronger the ascendant party, the time must come when armed stultism must come to an end, when grievances are advanced one after another, and seeing the miserable, degraded end break up the play, ring down the curtain before that catastrophe is arrived at?

We know what the stalwart's reply would be to this appeal made to him. He would say, "Well! if the parallel is to be followed out here, if concession is not to disarm hatred, if the removal of real grievances is to be met by the removal of imaginary ones, we had better not begin concessions; we had better have recourse to the man on horseback and a strong government." Such would be their reply if this appeal could reach them; and such, we fear, will anyway be their policy. If such men were accessible to warning, we might warn them that no such a government was possible; that a weaker people at the despotic will of a stronger has withstood the furnace heat of this nineteenth century. This writer was born when stalwart rule was ascendant everywhere, Russia was at once goading and chaining Poland, England was ruling Ireland as a nation of conquered allies, Austria was grinding Hungary in the dust till that dust was muddy with her blood, France had at last stricken down the revolution in the person of its mightiest offspring, Napoleon—and how is it now with Russia, England, Austria and France? Russia, seized at the avenging demon of nihilism, is trying at this moment to make friends with her long-lost enemy, Poland; England has admitted Ireland to her Parliamentary council, and finds Ireland an obstruction and a firebrand there; Austria has made Hungary a coequal in her Government, and Austria is ruled by Hungary rather than rules it; France oscillates between Democracy and Napoleonism, and the only thing impossible there is the Bourgeois rule, which was so long inaugurated with bayonets and artillery when the nineteenth century was young.

All these despotic Governments had stronger armies and navies and means of repression than Grant would have if he were established for life at the White House with a stalwart majority in both Houses, and all was in vain. Force, however of our present condition, what we deprecate is the persistence in the hopeless effort until it is too late to cure it by wiser measure, until disaffection becomes chronic and hatred inveterate, until the removal of grievances will fail to cure the rankling sores which the pressure of those grievances has produced.

Even if we could be heard by those who would heed the warning, we fear that the warning would be in vain. In Governments like ours, where reason goes one way and passion another, reason speaks to a very slender audience.

CHARFIELD, Republican, of Ohio, has been elected Senator to succeed Senator Thurman. He takes his seat March 4, 1881.

BISHOP HAYES, of the Methodist Church, North, is dead.

THE MAINE INDEBTED.

The reports from Maine may be summed up in the stereotyped nurse's report, "no better." In that State the Legislature elects the Governor; Gov. Garcelon's term was out on the 8th, and, as there has been no quorum of the Legislature, no new Governor has been elected, and Gen. Chamberlain, Commander-in-Chief of the State Militia, holds the chief authority in the State, doing what, on a larger scale, Gen. Sherman was expected to do if the inauguration of Hayes had been completed. The failure of the Legislature to get a quorum is in consequence of the absence of the Republican members, who refuse to recognize Garcelon's Legislature as a lawful body (which indeed it evidently is not).

Meantime a pretty piece of Republican corruption has been exposed, certain Republican politicians having bribed a number of the elected Fusionists to absent themselves, the great Blaine himself being charged with promising them offices.

And so the game goes on, with the cards stacked on both sides. The only point we choose to insist upon is that it is a strictly local affair, in which the Democratic party is in no way interested, in no way responsible. Garcelon is not a Democrat; not long ago he was a Republican, and now he is a National Greenbacker, as the majority of his supporters are, and National Greenbackism is a thing we take no stock in. Whenever the Democratic party has allied itself with this organization it has found it a broken reed to lean upon and found reason to repent its course, and deservedly so; for there is no community of principle between the two, and when they join it is simply for a division of spoils. Such alliances, as Cicero has said, ought to be rather called conspiracies, and it is the one blunder of the Maine Democrats that, for the chance of a share of the office, they have hunted with that pack.

But politics in Maine have long been rotten to the core, as might be expected under the guidance of a "Black and Tan" Fusionist. Being such as they are, they ought to have been left in their hands as the fittest to handle them. We pass.

LATER—The Fusionists, though without a quorum, had elected Mr. Lamson President of the Senate, and he claimed recognition as acting Governor, which, however, Gen. Chamberlain refused to accord him, or to anyone else who might claim the office under present circumstances.

On Monday, the 12th, the whole aspect of things was changed by the Republican members of the Legislature proceeding to the capital at 6 p. m., and holding it all night. They have a quorum, which the Fusionists have not. They elected Joseph A. Locke President of the Senate, and it is inferred that they will claim for him the office of Governor *ad interim*. They have admitted the counted-out members by a resolution. So far the Republicans seem to have the advantage.

Jan. 13th—The Republican House and Senate adjourned at 2 1/2 A. M., after having drafted a series of questions to present to the Supreme Court bearing on the situation. Then they walked out, and in due time the Fusionists walked in again. During their innings they tried to make Wallace R. White testify before their bribery committee. (White was the agent of the Republicans to bribe Fusionist delegates.) He wouldn't come; on the contrary, he scorned and spat upon the committee, telling them they were no committee, and that the House and Senate had no authority to call for persons and papers or to administer oaths.

Lamson, who, having been elected President of the Fusionist Senate, claims to be acting Governor, has written to Chamberlain, asking whether he, C., will recognize him, L., and assign his authority. Chamberlain answers "no," nor anyone else while the present state of things last. Chamberlain rather likes holding the bottle while the pugilists are getting ready for another round. So Chamberlain rules the State of Maine at present.

Jan. 14th—The Fusionists have done little beyond unseating Mr. Donnell, Republican, and seating in his place, Charles Cole, who, on account of illegal votes given for the former.

Chamberlain says he will recognize Lamson as acting Governor if he can get a declaration from the Supreme Court of the validity of his claim. This Lamson will not get, so Maine remains under military rule. The Supreme Court was expected to meet at Bangor, Friday the 16th, to consider the questions propounded by the Republican position of the Legislature. Republicans have a majority in the Supreme Court of Maine.

These are the facts; we decline to publish rumors, which are as multitudinous as the waves of the sea.

THE NORMAL COLLEGE.

We learn with much concern that this very valuable institution is likely to be removed from Nashville and to be established in Georgia instead. It would be a deplorable loss to this State, and moreover a stigma on her character, should the stigma of this removal be retained in Tennessee if our people will make the paltry sacrifice necessary to sustain the institution. The Normal College has so far been maintained at Nashville by the Peabody fund; its whole expenses are \$7,000 a year; the University of Tennessee furnishes the building in which the teaching is done, the State furnishes nothing. The trustees of the Peabody fund act on the salutary principle of helping those who help themselves; Georgia is willing to help, Tennessee so far fails not. There is the question in a nutshell.

In our estimation this is by far the most important educational institution in the State. Its purpose is to train teachers, especially for our public schools. Our people are ready enough to claim that Tennessee children shall be taught by Tennesseans, and to grumble because the office of doing so is given, as they say, to Yankees; but when it

comes to sustaining an institution which is essential to the keeping up a supply of such teachers, the dollar rests in their pockets, and they cannot find it in their hearts to take it out. Shame! shame!

Our only hope is that the trustees will defer the proposed change till the next Legislature meets, and that then legislators will go to Nashville from all parts of the State instructed to sustain the Normal College, whatever it may cost.

LET NEWSPAPERS LIVE.

We gladly cut the following from the New York Herald:

MAN'S FIRST DUTY.

The support of his local Democratic newspaper is the first imperative duty of every patriotic voter.

We suppose nobody doubts that the press exerts a very powerful influence over political events, but very few seem to reflect that it takes money to sustain that influence. As regularly as Saturday comes round a large sum has to be distributed in every printing office, and the money cannot be waited for, and in addition large sums have to be sent off for material. Now our readers are prepared for the well-worn precept, "Take your county paper and pay for it." But this is not all in a county paper; every knife must cut; subscriptions alone will not support such papers—advertisements, job-work, everything that aids the revenue is not only desirable but essential.

If, therefore, you think the influence of this paper to be on the whole salutary in a political, intellectual or moral point of view, make some exertion to keep its revenues a little above starvation point. Take the paper, induce your friends to take it, give the proprietors all that in the way of advertisements, printing, etc., lies within your power; in short, reflect that you have an interest in sustaining it, and act accordingly.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

As will be seen in another column, the Board of Trade failed to hold a meeting on Tuesday, and therefore there is no report from the Railroad Committee. We have private information, however, that there would have been nothing to report, as everything is now waiting for a definite understanding with Col. Cole, who is negotiating treaties which embrace hundreds of miles of railroad and millions of money in Georgia. As soon as he returns to Tennessee Mr. Kennedy will interview him and we shall know what to expect.

We confess that when we first learned that the Princeton road was to be postponed to the Red river scheme, it was a bitter disappointment, and we were only reconciled to the change in programme by the conviction that, while the Red river line is a possibility with Cole's help, the Princeton scheme was almost hopeless, since even if the funds could be raised in Tennessee for this section of the road, nobody could guarantee the concurrence of Kentucky.

Giving up dreams of impossibilities, then, let us look at the line which can be constructed and see whether it is not well worth the consideration of the Charleston and Montgomery county. It will give us a competing line North which will cheapen the freight of our tobacco northwards and of our merchants' goods southwards. The cheaper our tobacco can be carried to its great markets, the larger the share of the profits which will be retained by the producer, who will then not only get more money for his crop, but will have the means by which he can buy his necessities. But this is not all; the building of the line proposed will facilitate the construction of the other lines which we need for our local business, our access to coal and iron. For, having relations with two great railway systems, both those concerns will be interested in making our business as extensive as possible, and will help us in the construction of our local roads with a view to the increase of freight along the lines already existent.

Let us look, then, to the Red river line as a thing not only profitable to us in itself, but as a preliminary rendering our desired local lines a fixed fact in the future; and with this view, as soon as we know definitely what line Cole will do, let us pitch in, put our hands in our pockets and finish the thing with no more nonsense about it. It is no boom we are getting up for a visionary scheme, but a practical and practicable enterprise which we are proposing to business men, which is worthy of their notice and which will bear looking into.

Mr. Huntley's Rip Van Winkle. We were unable to give an adequate account of Mr. Huntley and his troupe last week, having at the time of writing seen only a few of them in one piece, and that a piece not much to our taste. We now desire to record our hearty admiration of his acting in Rip Van Winkle. We have never seen Mr. J. J. J. in this part, but have seen it done by several good comedians—among them Robert McWade in this place, and old Logan many years ago. Mr. Huntley's is decidedly the best impersonation we have yet witnessed. The humor of the part is delightfully realized without being overstrained, and the pathetic scenes—well, the best commentary on them is that they leave an audience in tears. Mr. H. is a young actor, and with a continued exercise of the care and industry with which he has so far studied his profession, promises to take a foremost place among the actors of the future.

Miss Kennedy was not well enough to appear in this piece; she manifested in previous performances a high degree of dramatic power in both tragedy and comedy.

Our old friend Wm. Searcy has sold his stock of dry goods and groceries at Searcy's Ferry, to Mr. Geo. Armstrong & Co. He says he won't sell any more.

If you want to be happy, subscribe and pay for the *Clarksville Chronicle* for the year 1880.

Regular Nashville & Cairo Mail Line Packets.

C. W. ANDERSON.

J. A. Chittenden, Master, Harry Sullivan, Clerk. Leaves Clarksville for Nashville every Saturday at 8 p. m. Leaves Nashville for Cairo every Tuesday at 8 a. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to F. P. GRACEY & CO., Agents.

B. S. RHEA.

J. S. TYLER, Master, T. M. Gallagher, Clerk. Leaves Clarksville for Nashville every Wednesday at 8 p. m. Leaves Nashville for Cairo every Saturday at 8 a. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to F. P. GRACEY & CO., Agents.

Evansville, Paducah & Nashville Packet.

BOLIVAR H. COOKE.

GEORGE THROOP, Master, CHAS. W. FUHRER, Clerk. Leaves Evansville every Saturday at 2 p. m. Leaves Nashville for Evansville every Monday at 8 p. m. Leaves Nashville for Evansville every Tuesday at 4 p. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to F. P. GRACEY & CO., Agents.

WM. HAY'S NEW STORE.

Having removed to ELDERS' OPERA HOUSE BUILDING, Franklin street, I will from this date offer great bargains to one and all, at LESS THAN COST. I have in store for sale the following goods: Best Black and Brown Domestic, Calicoes, Flannels, Black Cheviots, Cheviots, Ties, White, Blue, and Red Table Linens, Crash, Fine and Medium Sewing Machine, Cotton and Linen, Fine White Blankets, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Gents' and Ladies' Drawers, Gents' Shirts, Clothing, Hosiery, Laces, Assorted Buttons, Corsets, Toilet Soap, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

If, therefore, you think the influence of this paper to be on the whole salutary in a political, intellectual or moral point of view, make some exertion to keep its revenues a little above starvation point. Take the paper, induce your friends to take it, give the proprietors all that in the way of advertisements, printing, etc., lies within your power; in short, reflect that you have an interest in sustaining it, and act accordingly.

H. A. CURRENT & CO.

GHAIR & CABINET SHOP.

NO. 5 FRANKLIN STREET, CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Having procured the services of C. R. Lovell in the upholstering and finishing department, we are prepared to manufacture and repair all styles of furniture with neatness and dispatch. The favorable notice given to our goods, and the good line of furniture on hand at prices to suit the times. H. A. CURRENT & CO.

Insolvent Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the estate of Thomas Mills, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate, are to present them, duly authenticated, to the Clerk of the Court of Chancery at Clarksville, Tenn., on or before the 10th day of February, 1880, for settlement; and that all claims not so presented, or if they be for a later date, will not be paid until the estate has been settled. W. D. MILLIS, Administrator.

LAND SALE.

By virtue of the authority vested in me under a trust deed executed by S. C. B. Smith and wife, Mary, which will be found recorded in Trust Book No. 4, at page 100, I will offer for sale at public auction, on Saturday, January 31, 1880, two tracts of land lying in District No. 15, of Montgomery county, and more fully described in said deed of Trust, and containing about 100 acres or less, situated as follows: Beginning at a black gum and point in Henry Crozer's line; thence south 15 degrees east 1/2 mile to a black oak and point in Henry Crozer's line; thence south 15 degrees east 1/2 mile to a black oak and point in Henry Crozer's line; thence north 15 degrees west 1/2 mile to the beginning of the tract of 125 acres, more or less, owned by S. C. B. Smith and wife, Mary, corner of a rock; thence south 15 degrees east 1/2 mile to a black oak and point in Henry Crozer's line; thence south 15 degrees east 1/2 mile to a black oak and point in Henry Crozer's line; thence north 15 degrees west 1/2 mile to the beginning of the tract of 125 acres, more or less, owned by S. C. B. Smith and wife, Mary, corner of a rock; thence south 15 degrees east 1/2 mile to a black oak and point in Henry Crozer's line; thence south 15 degrees east 1/2 mile to a black oak and point in Henry Crozer's line; thence north 15 degrees west 1/2 mile to the beginning of the tract of 125 acres, more or less, owned by S. C. B. Smith and wife, Mary, corner of a rock; thence south 15 degrees east 1/2 mile to a black oak and point in Henry Crozer's line; thence south 15 degrees east 1/2 mile to a black oak and point in Henry Crozer's line; thence north 15 degrees west 1/2 mile to the beginning of the tract of 125 acres, more or less, owned by S. C. B. 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